Gaultheria hispidula (L. Muhl.)

creeping snowberry Ericaceae (Heather Family)

Status: State Sensitive

Rank: G5S2

General Description: A creeping, slender-stemmed perennial shrub with alternate, in-turned leaves less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in (4 to 10 mm). The white flowers are four-lobed and grow singly in the leaf axils. The flowers are subtended by two prominent bracts. The aromatic berry is clear white and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in (3 to 5 mm) thick.

Identification Tips: Creeping snowberry is not a true snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*) but rather a *Gaultheria*, closely related to salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). It can be distinguished from other species of *Gaultheria* by its four-lobed flowers (flowers of the other species are mostly five-lobed), its small leaves, and its white fruit.

Phenology: Identifiable May through June.

Range: The species occurs from Labrador west to British Columbia, south into northern Idaho and northeastern Washington. In Washington, it has been found in Pend Oreille and Snohomish counties.

Habitat: This species **o**ccurs in sphagnum bogs and forests. Common associates include Alder (*Alnus* spp.), Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), bryum moss (*Bryum* spp.), starflower (*Trientalis* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.), sedge (*Carex* spp.), and woodland horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*).

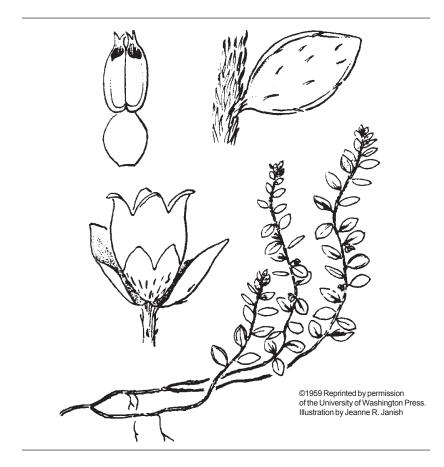
Ecology: Gaultheria hispidula occurs among areas of moist sphagnum and standing water in fir/spruce coniferous forests. It is frequently found growing in dense mats trailing over downed logs, stumps, and mossy patches.

State Status Comments: This species is known from eight recent occurrences in Pend Oreille County and one recent occurrence in Snohomish County.

Inventory Needs: Known occurrences should be revisited. The development of a species management guide would be helpful.

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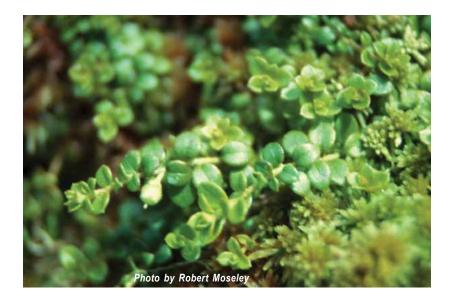
Known distribution of Gaultheria hispidula in Washington

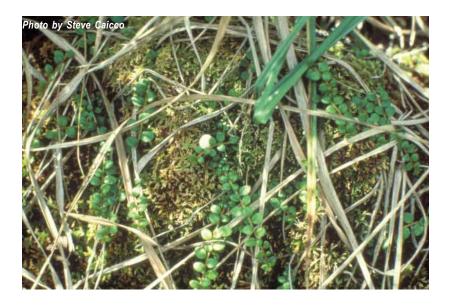


- Current (1980+)
- O Historic (older than 1980)

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Threats and Management Concerns: Presently, the greatest threat to the species may be timber harvest, creation of dikes, damming, and winter recreation. Beaver activity appears to periodically affect hydrology. Over-collection for horticultural purposes and road development are also potential threats.

References:

Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson. 1964. Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 4:Ericaceae through Campanulaceae. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 510 pp.

Washington Natural Heritage Program. 1981. *An Illustrated Guide to the Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Vascular Plants of Washington*. Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 328 pp.

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